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#### New-Work Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-President Carnot unveiled a replica of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" at He des Cygnes, Paris. Addresses were made by Minister Reid and M. Spuller. === The Fourth was approprintely observed by Americans abroad. === The Massachusetts rifle team defeatet the Sussex team. The Valkyrie suffered defeat in a regatta. === The number of the dead in the St. Etienne coal mine disaster is placed at 185. Fourteen miners were taken out alive. - The Danish Consul at Hamburg failed, with heavy liabilities.

Domestic .- At the celebration of the Fourth of July in Woodstock, addresses were made by President Harrison, Congressman Reed, Senator Hiscock, Secretaries Noble and Tracy, General Hawley and others. === Statehood conventions were held in North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. ==== William and Mary College held its commencement. \_\_\_\_ John L. Sullivan arrived in New-Orleans. \_\_\_\_ Congressman S. S. Cox made an eration at Huron, Dak,

City and Suburban.-The National holiday was pelebrated vigorously in spite of heavy rain; the l'ammany Society had its annual celebration of the day; speeches were made by W. Bourke Cockran and others; the letter-carriers paraded, and flags were presented to the Postoffice clerks. === The Niearaguan Minister at Washington discredited rumors of war between his own country and Costa Rica A number of people were more or less injured by fireerackers and toy-pistols. ...... Winners at Monmouth Park: Bradford, Rancocas, Now-or-Never, Raceland, Little Ella, Irma H. and Unite. - A child was shot dead by a stray bullet froth careless marksman's rifle on a housetop. The Larchmont and Sing Sing yacht clubs carried out their regattas successfully, in spite of many difficulties.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Slightly cooler, and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 67; average,

Percons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

A peculiarly interesting ceremony marked the Fourth of July in Paris. It took place at the He des Cygnes, which is situated in the Seine, not far from the Champ de Mars, and consisted of the unveiling of a replica of M. Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. The ceremony was performed by M. Spuller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a speech was also made by the American Minister. The Fourth thus added one more link to the chain of sympathy that binds together the two Re-

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association is to be held on July 16, 17. 18 and 19, in Nashville, the educational centre of the South. The president of the association is Mr. Marble, Superintendent of the public schools of Worcester, Mass., and a letter from that city, which is printed on the sixth page, gives an interesting outline of the scope and substance of the coming gathering. Five thousand teachers from the North and an equal number from the South, including several negroes, are expected to attend. Many of the topics to be discussed are of the highest interest.

There was an easy and rapid descent in the Tammany Independence-Day "show" from the spirited and eloquent to the broadly farcical. Mr. Bourke Cockran's oration was worthy of the occasion. Senator Eustis's "long talk" was dreary and ponderous. The exhibitions given by Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and Mr. Wilson, who is Governor of West Virginia in name, but not of right, were ridiculous. The pent-up eloquence of thirteen other "shorttalkers" remained unheard when the impatient audience was dismissed. Nothing in the proceedings was more significant than the comparative lukewarmness which greeted Governor Hill's letter and the seemingly studied omission of his name from the speeches.

The condition of the police pension fund seems to be really alarming. There has been a marked increase in the number of pensioners discretion, for the law explicitly provides that came to naught. The Legislature passed a bill the president of the amusement company, has permitting (not compelling) the Board of Esti-had an unpleasant experience with his pets. We New-York as well as the actual fighting, and

fused to sign it because Mayor Grant and other city officials opposed the measure. The reasons given in support of their action are not actual hardship, is likely to be the result.

Rain seriously marred the success of the Fourth-of-July celebration in Woodstock, which nevertheless was well attended. The badness of the weather was borne as philosophically as possible; the more so, because while this is the individuals who have the power to stop them, twentieth celebration in Roseland Park it is the first that has been interfered with or cut short by rain. The speech-making was opened by President Harrison-the third President that has accepted Mr. Bowen's invitation to spend the Fourth in Woodstock-who made a characteristic and felicitous address. The other speakers were Senators Hawley and Hiscock, Secretaries Tracy and Noble, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed and President Gates of Rutgers College. Governor Bulkeley presided.

SENATOR HISCOCK AT WOODSTOCK.

Those who are inclined to believe that the former times are better than these would do well attentively to peruse the address which Senator Hiscock, of this State, delivered at Woodstock yesterday. The Senator does not take a pessimistic view of these United States. He does not think it necessary in order to exalt the fathers to debase the children. His conception of the manifest destiny of the Republie and the American people will not permit him to take a backward glance when he is searching for the golden age. He discovers nothing in our history or in our contemporaneous life to sustain the proposition that we are degenerate sons of the fathers whose memories come up for eulogy with each recurring Fourth

Of course, within the limits of a brief speech Mr. Hiscock could do little more than glance at the patriotic subject which he had assigned to himself. Nevertheless, he makes a strong presentation of his side of the contention. He detracts nothing from the glory of the heroes who founded the Republic, but reminds those criticising the statesmen and the political life of to-day that the Constitution which was framed by those heroes contained the great vice of slavery. Seventy years after the work of the founders of our Government was completed, their children made a successful war against slavery, and strengthened and purified the Constitution by means of the three great amendments which secured the fruits of the bloody struggle. The Senator skilfully draws this striking contrast, which bears so severely on those who take lachrymose views of our present. The Americans of 1789 were worthy; the Americans of 1861-'85 not less so; "and if to-day," remarks the Senator, "occasion should call, every man and woman-from the Executive Mansion to the humblest home of honest manhood-every man and woman would fill his or her allotted place; and if that occasion should be sufficient to call forth manly qualities in the highest excellence and perfection, the heroes, statesmen and patriots of this generation would successfully rival those who have preceded it."

Passing from men to measures, Senator Hiscock proceeds to inquire if those of to-day are more corrupt than those of the past. He argues that persons answering the question in the afflemative have not read history, and he maintains that the moral sentiment of our people as exhibited in politics is as pure as the moral sentiment exhibited in religion, law, commerce and domestic industries. Civilization, he points out, is the entirety of a nation's condition and a people's progress, so that whoever proves the political immorality of a generation must impeach its administration of government and its honesty in private life. Nor will the Senator admit the truth of the familiar assertion that the growth of wealth and the massing of large material forces are a menace to the freedon and integrity of the individual. He meets this charge by observing that the prosperity of a people is largely conditioned upon the increase of their wealth, that the civilization of a nation is measured by the surplus produced. Is great wealth used as a power of oppression? Yes; but it is also used for the organization of long lines of railroads which have the effect of cheapening to the people the cost of transportation and of manufactured goods. The Senator discussed other phases of the economic questions under consideration for the purpose of establishing the point that our material prosperity is calculated to develop and advance, and

not to wreck the country.

Senator Hiscock's theme was admirably chosen. If the pessimists are right, then the Fourth of July has ceased to be an occasion for patriotic felicitations and has come to be merely the unpleasant reminder of the distressing fact that Uncle Sam is a backslider. But they are not right, and in helping to set them right and to vindicate the present against their assaults, he has rendered a valuable public service.

# SNAKES.

During many years Manhattan Island enjoyed an absolute immunity from snakes, excepting only that species whose habitat is coextensive with the dominions of King Alcohol and for which the mongoose has no terrors. But of late a very mulignant and deadly variety has been introduced by certain corporations which ought to be engaged in better business. For the most part these serpents hang, hideous but harmless, above our heads, but every now and then one of them comes wriggling and hissing fare, the whole of it is, and when the publicadown to the street, and woe to the man, woman | tion of challenges, the signing of articles, the or child, horse, dog, mule or cat that comes | deposit of stakes, and the assembling of crowds hits quick and hard, but having made his stroke | brutes who want to pound each other will not for a doctor or a gallon of whiskey without loss of time. But these electric vipers not only strike but hold, so that escape from their coils is almost impossible and bystanders offer as-

sistance at their peril.

It might be supposed that the owners of these metropolitan ophidians would take great | from Great Britain, which has advanced far pains to keep them in close confinement, or at least to extract their fangs. It might also be supposed that if the owners were found to re- ish islands. So the bruisers, leafers and roughs gard the matter persistently in the light of an drift across to this country, where they find as unexpectedly invited to be present or who have reason to think that their turn may come next, such performances are not relatively numerous. would offer such a vigorous remonstrance as If a practical American wants to defend himwould result in the extermination of the snakes | self he finds several weapons more effective not less promptly and effectually than St. Pat- than the fists. If he has proper occasion to rick cleared the old sod of a less venomous damage anybody else, he seeks the most efspecies. But thus far neither of these ante- fective way and shoots to kill. But it is not cedent probabilities has come to pass. The an American tendency to have fights for the owners, for their part, seem to think that it is sake of the fighting. Americans, as a rule, have for several years without any corresponding a matter of very small importance, and, in risen that far above the beasts. increase in the fund. It is not a matter in fact, rather a good joke than otherwise, to have which the Police Commissioners can exercise | the creatures writhing and spitting fire around | to the propriety of laws to prohibit prize-fightthe streets. And the people on their side, both ing, or as to the disposition of the great mawhen a member of the force who has served | those who have been bitten and recovered and | jority of the people to respect and enforce those for twenty years applies for a pension it shall | those who have merely seen or read about these | laws. The only difficulty is that in some of be granted him. In 1881 the pensions paid free shows, confine themselves to mild and the States the laws are too narrow or technical. amounted to \$105,183; in 1888 the sum had harmless criticism. There is at present no It should be made in every State alike as much increased to \$414,276. The recent attempt to reason to suppose that we shall ever get rid an offence to prepare for or in any way particitaise the proportion of excise moneys devoted of these unwelcome guests until, perchance, pate in a prize-fight as to engage in the actual to the pension fund from \$200,000 to \$200,000 | some large stockholder in the show, or possibly fighting. When the publication of a challenge

should happen, and if, after being scared half | migrate to some less civilized country. crazy and suffering terribly, a victim of too convincing, and serious embarrassment, if not much consequence to be laughed at should escape and recover the use of his faculties, we are inclined to think that there would be a remarkable and altogether gratifying diminution of such dangers. In addition to being generally disliked these performances would suddenly become extremely unpopular with the and the snakes would all be laid in their graves with neatness and dispatch.

## MR. HILL AND THE TAXPAYERS.

There has been little suspicion in this State that Governor Hill is a humorist, but after reading a certain recent publication of his, to wit, his veto of various appropriations, we feel inclined to warn all latter-day jesters that they have a dangerous rival. The Governor in this merry document, which on its face is merely propriations, has written this item: "Vedder Tax bill-\$10,000." The implication of the document is that he has "saved" that \$10,000 which would otherwise have been taken out of the State Treasury; and indeed, a copy of the tabulated statement which is now floating through the Democratic newspapers of the interior of the State, sent out by the Governor from his literary bureau in Albany, is introduced with the direct assertion that he has 'saved" to the State Treasury the amounts named of the several vetoed appropriations.

It is surprising that the Governor, keenwitted politician as he is, should have permitted a jocose inclination to sway him in this instance. Taxpaying voters will not relish his jeke when they know that the \$10,000 was appropriated by the Legislature to pay the expenses of collecting a tax on liquor-dealers which would have brought into the State Treasury, judging from a conservative estimate, over \$2,000,000. The Vedder Liquor Tax law divided liquor-saloons for the purposes of taxation into two classes; one of which was to pay a State tax of \$100 and the other \$20 yearly. After the tax was collected in the several counties the amount thus gathered from each one was to be credited to it, and was to be applied to a reduction of an equal amount of its State taxation. It is obviously impossible to learn immediately the total amount of the loss to the several counties of the State by the Governor's veto, as the statistics upon which the estimate should be made must be gathered from hundreds of villages and from twenty-nine cities. Nevertheless, an approximate estimate can be formed.

As shown by an Albany letter, printed upon another page, information has been gathered licenses to sell liquor issued by the Boards of from these statistics an estimate of value can be made in relation to the loss the counties have suffered by the Governor's veto. These statisties show that the Governor by his veto deprived the counties in which the sixteen cities are situated of \$1,526,020. It is easy to see that the tax which would be collected from the remaining cities and towns would bring up this total to \$2,000,000. The county of New-York, these statistics reveal, lost \$642,580. In the year 1888 this county received \$1,430, 420 from liquor licenses. If the Vedder bill had become a law it is apparent that the liquor-dealers would have paid to the city yearly toward the reduction of its taxes the large sum of \$2,073,000. The county of Kings, in which Brooklyn would have paid the largest preportion of the tax, lost by the veto the sum of \$310,860. Eric County, in which Buffalo would have paid \$218,600, lost that amount of money. Albany County lost \$9\*,440.

The Governor doubtless still considers his joke a good one, but we question if the taxpayers of the sixty counties of the State when they think of the two millions they have lost provide for its appearance once a week or even by his veto will laugh as hilariously as he is

### LAW BREAKERS.

Three State Governments are at present engaged in trying to stop a couple of brutes from violating their laws. Meanwhile thousands of citizens, who call themselves law-abiding and respectable, are encouraging the lawbreakers is not a contrast creditable to American civilization. If the law is a proper one, it should be so framed and so enforced as to make it impossible for a prize-fight to take place in the presence of a crowd of spectators. If the object of the law is not important to the public welfare, or has not the support of public opinion so far that it can be enforced, then it should not rest upon the statute-books to bring government into discredit through its open viola-

Public opinion in all the States has branded prize-fighting as a thing to be prevented, because demoralizing, brutal, and in many ways calculated to encourage lawless violence. But if the fighting is contrary to public welfare, and should be prohibited and punished by law, the only way to make the prohibition effective is to punish also the publishing, sending or acceptance of a challenge, the deposit of forfeitures or stakes, the furnishing of railroad trains or other conveyances to points for an unlawful gathering, and the participation as seconds or referees and also as spectators. If any part of the business is contrary to public peace and welwithin striking distance of it. The rattlesnake to witness the spectacle are prevented, the withdraws and gives his victim a chance to run | care to do so in private, and will select some

other country for their disgraceful performances. It may be said, to the credit of American civilization, that the creatures who do the pounding and the others who foster and encourage this form of lawbreaking are nearly all of foreign importation. Most of them are enough in civilization to make the so-called British sport" practically impossible on Brit-'incidental divertisement," the people who are yet considerable support and inadequate laws. Persons of American blood who take part in

There is not the least room for question as

POWDER AND PATRIOTISM. going to become extinct? And if so, will coming

Is the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration generations be as patriotic without it? These are questions which come with more and more force each year, as municipality after municipality prohibits the booming firecracker, the sizzling skyrocket, the bursting cannon, and thus, virtually, the patriotic oration of the man anxious to go to Congress in the fall.

Time was, and that but a few years ago, when the spread-eagle celebration prevailed everywhere. There were cannon at midnight, cannon at 1 o'clock, cannon at 2 c'clock, and so on to the grand salute at sunrise; but the erafty great gun never burst during the early hours, preferring to wait till about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when there was a good crowd around. After this was disposed of and off the minds of the celebration committee, leaving only the ordinary firecracker accidents to small boys a dry tabulated statement of the vetoed ap- and conflagrations in the suburbs, the solid business of the day was begun with the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the schoolmaster, followed by the scathing oration of the local lawyer, in which our old antagonist, the British lion, was first roughly handled and finally ignominiously routed. And, through it all, not even stopped by the explosion of the brass cannon nor by the rush of the fire company, nunctuating alike the Declaration and the oration, the patriotic song of the Sunday-school children and the original poem of the ' ' al college student—rising above everything, Professor W. N. Burt, principal of the Indiana Inthe ! al college student-rising above everything, it, undaunted; was the steady pop of the persi: small . y's firecracker. Must we give up all this

When patriotic citizens talk of celebrating now, even in the smaller towns, the Mayor looks gloomy, and says that two houses and a barn were burned up by fireerackers last year, and he was shot through the silk hat with a bright red skyrocket. The local paper begins agitating the subject, and a dignified and grumpy citizen, who owns property in all the wards in town, writes the editor a letter, saying that a "nigger-chaser" tried to run up his trousers leg last year, and he is against any sort of celebration in the future. The matter comes before the City Council and while the small boy listens anxiously outside the door, it calmly prohibit firecrackers and fireworks within the city limits.

It looks as if the old-fashioned celebration-the firecracker celebration—the sanguinary celebration -the powder-and-ball celebration-was almost a things of the past. This brings in the more im portant question, Will the next generation be as patriotic? So far, few boys have come up with out a course of firecrackers. The attempt to cultivate love of country on a few flags and a patricessful, but it is an experiment. It may be a good thing for the country at large, as well as for the insurance companies, but we should go slow. Yet there is one thing which seems certain: whatever concerning the number and character of the effect the suppression of firecrackers may have on American patriotism, it can only work good in the Excise in sixteen of the cities of the State, and case of American fingers. A century of firecrackers has reduced the average number of fingers on the hands of the male American to something ike nine and a half. The future American may not be quite so willing to die for his country as he should be, but he will have more fingers.

> Now that Chicago has succeeded in adding good many cubits to her stature, it naturally occurs to her that she must see to it that he future is worthy of her increased size. "The Times," of that city, leads off under the new order of things with an earnest plea for rapid transit. "When will gigantic Chicago," it inquires, "cast an eye on New-York and observe that the metropolis has enjoyed rapid transit for ten years, while mossbacks in the West have given their word for it that rapid transit is a barren ideality?" Of course, of course. Still we seem to remember hearing some of the citizens of this metropolis arguing that rapid transit hereabouts was not quite solved to their satis-

oftener. But the rest of us believe that it would be a mistake to readjust the calendar so as to once a month. Young America must not forget that too much of a good thing is not very good. Fa Bhanurangsi Swangwongse Kroma Phra Bl

The defeat of the dervishes near Wady-Halfai emphasizes the necessity for continued occupation of lower Egypt by the British. The attack made on the frontier garrison was a spirited one, and the losses of the fanatical Arabs were serious. While the victorious troops were mainly Egyptian, there were English soldiers to support them by paying money to witness the spectacle. This and English officers to command them. If the dervishes advance every year to the frontier to hurl their forces against the garrisons, they would make a fiercer and more determined onslaught if the British were to retire and leave Egyptian officers in command. Lower Egypt would be in constant peril if the Gladstone policy of evacuation were carried out.

There was more fizzle-drizzle than razzle-dazzle about yesterday,

Mayor Chapin has never been suspected of having any heart in politics; and in the dialect of his supporters in the McLaughlin "gang," he has lost his head in the park appointments; and altogether there does not appear to be enough left of him to pass muster next fall for re-election. next Mayor of Brooklyn should be a Republican.

There is something strongly pathetic in the death of a life-saver on the New-Jersey coast within a day or two as the result of exposure during the blizzard a year ago last March. was so much affected by his experience during that memorable storm that for six months before his death he was unable to leave his bed. The incident suggests that the roll of victims of the blizzard can never be made complete, since every now and then we hear of a death resulting from a cold or other disease then contracted. The loss of life immediately produced by exposure to snow, wind and cold on March 12, 1888, was unexpected ly small, but if all the victims could be counted up the list would not be short.

From present appearances the Fourth of July may eventually come to be known as the day we

It is announced that Mr. Hunter, the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Albany district, is making what promises to be a successful effort to unite the Albany Republicans. This is good news for the Republicans of the rest of the State. For many years the Republican party at the capital has been weakened and disgraced by factional quarrels, growing out of the selfish ambition of self-constituted leaders, whose policy is to ruin where they cannot rule. It is high time that an improved order of things was brought about.

The Massachusetts riflemen are as good marksmen as the Lexington and Concord minute-men were a hundred years ago.

Speaking of " Books That Have Hindered Me," there are some books which have badly hindered the Democratic party. Those books at Washington, for example, which show how fast the tremendous public debt incurred by a Democratic rebellion was paid off under Republican administration-they have hindered the Democratic party. So, too, the Democracy of this State has been seriously hindered by the books in the Controller's office, from which it appears that taxes have been highest when Democrats were in full

It occurs to us that the railroad company which All the put special facilities at the disposal of Sullivan mate to make the increase, but the Governor re- don't want to see anybody in the coils of a when no transporting company will haul people and his gang of thugs for the purpose of en-

deadly serpent, but if such a dreadful thing to an illegal assemblage, prize-fighting will abling them to outwit and clude the authorities

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lynn Linton has been a most energetic canasser for signatures to the protest against woman suffrage, in "The Nineteenth Century," At parties and receptions she has gone around, note-book and pencil in hand, soliciting names. Thus, at 31: Bruce and Lady Seton's one Sunday afternoon, she captured Miss Ellen Terry and Miss Genevievo Ward.

A writer in "The Spectator" says that Lord Beaconsfield's fondness for the primrose originated when he was living in Highbury, London. Here he was much attached to a young lady residing in the same locality, who was the daughter of a gentleman of good property. At a ball given at this gentleman's house, the young lady in question wore a wreath of primroses. A discussion arose between Mr. Disraeli and another gentleman as to whether the primroses were real or not. A bet of a pair of was won by Mr. Disraell. The primroses were real primroses, and the young lady gave two or three of them to the future Prime Minister, which he put in ness of the day was begun with the reading of the his buttonhole and kept, and used to show long

Professor W. N. Burt, principal of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Pittsburg.

The late Mme. de Grouchy, widow of Bonaparte's Marshal, retained to the end of her life her brilliant powers as a conversationalist. She was eighty-six years old.

David Andreas Saxlehner, owner of the Hupyadi Janos, died recently while on his way to Carlsbad. He was a man of limited education, but practical in the extreme. After failing in several undertakings, he established a "national clothing house" in Buda Pesth, in which home goods alone were sold. Louis Kossuth consented to act as Saxlehner's clerk for several days, in consequence of which the business increased enormously. one day in his office, a peasant entered and complained that he could get no fresh water on his farm He had bored wells in a number of places, but succested in getting only a peculiarly scented fluid, which he feared to use. Saxlehner was interested. He asked the peasant to bring him a sample bottle of the water, had it analyzed, and decided to purchase the estate. He paid 1,000 guiden per acre for the farm, and established a factory as soon as possible. The water became popular at once, and the red label upon the bottles a famous trade-mark. Of late years the sales reached four millions annually and made Saxlehner many times a millionaire.

Hartford people recall that General Harrison has visited their city before. The first visit was in 1872, when he was a guest of the old Piscaterius fishing club, and went with them on a cruise up the coast of

Word has come of the death of Canon Cook, who edited "The Speaker's Commentary." He was eighty years old.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fathers celebrated the first Independence Day by acting; Tammany celebrated Independence Day yesterday by talking.

We believe that the summer resort that will advertise a new plane this year will do a big business; but the summer resort that has no plane will do the biggest business of all.—(Atlanta Constitution.

Little Alexander of Servia has just been anointed in the Old World suggests the advisability of organizing a company which would do the business in good style its prospectus might read something like this: "The Royal Anothting Company of Europe is now prepare to anoint kings, queens, princes and pretenders at the the best quality of oil, which emits no odor and leave no stain. Hair-cutting and shampooing done in th most approved style. Refers by permission to many of the crowned heads of Europe. We employ no agents and have no connection with any other establishment Send stamp for circular and testimonials."

"King Milan is fearfully short of money and niterly without credit," When Brokeley read this he thrust both hands into his pockets up to the wrists, and exclaimed, melodramatically: "Now I know what it is to feel like a king!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Says "The Kansas City Times": "Minister Child sends us from Slam a copy of "The Bangkok Times," in which a graceful compliment is paid to Postmaster-General Somdetch Phra Cow Nong Ya Thoe Chow handhawongse Varadej. We renew assurances of esteem to Som and hope he may live as long as his

name."

Alters the Case.—Woman (entering newspaper of-fice)—Can you tell me who wrote that editorial on "Marriage a State of Restricted Freedom"?

Editor—One of our lady correspondents, madam.

Woman—Oh, well, I thought it was a man, and I was going to give him a piece of my mind. But if it was a woman I guess it is all right.—(Burlington Free Press.

The white fruit-canners of the Pacific Coast are hold a meeting this week to consider the advisability of boycotting the Chinese fruit-canners. Acording to the San Francisco papers, Chinamen are going into this business extensively, and are underselling their rivals.

Head Walter-Hope you are not going to forget the waiter, sir.

Guest-No, sir; I'm not geing to forget him nor forgive him, either. Why don't you go to work and quit
begging! Hang me, if I haven't half a mind to have
you arrested for vagrancy.

Head Waiter-But, sir, I have employment, sir;
the proprietors of this hotel, sir, are my employers,
sir.

Guest—Then why don't they pay you enough to keep you from begging? Hang me, if I don't have them arrested, too, as accessories before the fact.— (Boston Transcript.

Ever since annexation when a Chicago man has put up at an out-of-town hotel he has insisted upon having a whole page to himself on which to register

Rattled.—Bloodgood—Peasley seems to me exces-ively polite—don't you think so?' Poseyboy—I hadn't noticed it. Bloodgood—Why, yesterday I had the misfortune to mock his hat off, and he said, "Excuse me!"—(Burling-

According to estimates made in Delaware, there will be "a little over half of a full crop" of peaches this year. Thanks, awfully. Half a loaf is better

than no bread.

There are between 60 and 150 visitors who write their names daily in the big book in Independence thall this hot weather. They come from every State in the Union, with a few scattered travellers from abroad. Philadelphians seldom register, if any of them ever venture to enter the "Cradle of Liberty." "We average about 100 names every day," the custodian says, "and a big book, such as you see on the desk, is filled in about ist months."

"What becomes of such books? Are they carefully peserved in a fireproof vault for a memorial for future generations?"

"Well," he said, "I guess we'll send ours to the paper mill. You see, folks always want to wr'to their names somewhere, and we keep this book as a kind of safety valve so they won't be hacking up the woodwork with their knives or scribbling on the fresh paint."

-(Philadelphia Inquirer.

At Greenville, Miss., the other day, a policeman

At Greenville, Miss., the other day, a policeman shot at a white man, but hit a negro. This is how a local paper describes the result: "The cop blazed away at the man and shot him in the elbow, the ball glancing and striking the negro in the cheek. As he spit the ball out he said: 'Look heah, white man, you quit dat shootin' at me; fus' thing yuh knows yuh gwinter brake some 'spectable pusson's winder glass."

pusson's winder glass.' \*

A cobbler on South Twelfth-st, has a card on his window reading as follows:

Here lives a man
That don't refuse
To make and mend
Your boots and shoes.

His leather is good,
His work is quies,
His profits are small,
But he gives no tick.
And when he dies
He fears no coals,
As he has saved
So many soles.

—(Philadelphia Press.

There is a movement in Canada to abolish the wear-

ing of black for mourning. TO BUFFALO BILL

Scoop in the francs, dear Bill,
With your great Wild West-big Injuns from NewJersey, flery, untained steeds, reckless riders,
shagp buffalous, sun-burned cowboys, et cetera;
Our congratulations scoot thousands of miles across the

vasty deep-(Ours and our cousins', also our uncles, likewise our other relatives, including our aunt in the country)—
All the States, blood-cemented, one and inseparable,
All free wool and a yard wide,—
Ory with one voice, Go in and win, old man!
—(Norristown Herald after Wait Whitman)

THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK

AMERICAN MUSIC TEACHERS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

FINE VIOLIN CONCERTO-DUET ON TWO PIANOS BY MESSES. ANDRES AND DOERNER-TO TRY TO RAISE A PERMANENT CON-CERT FUND-FEATURES OF I

THE DAY'S PRO-

GRAMME.

'fer trlegraph to the tribune. Philadelphia, July 4.—It is easy to see that again thoroughly educated members of the Music Teachers' National Association, those whose artistic horizon is plano room, are more interested in that activity of the association which is exemplified in the giving of concerts than in the reading of cesays. gloves was made, and on the young lady being con-sulted, and the primroses being examined, the bet enough to frequenters of the concert rooms of New-York and Boston, and they disclose a feature of questionable propriety in the rivalry of the planoforte makers, who furnish the artists in order to advertise their instruments, but in the State association meetings they serve a good end in enabling country teachers to hear better music than they are ordinarily privithey are the means of inducing the money contribu-tions which make the meetings possible. There is not much pure art feeling or philanthropy back of the subscriptions of the pianoforte makers, but if it were not for those subscriptions it is not likely that the meetings would be held.

Occasionally, as was the case to-day, a feature

makes its appearance which challenges attention, but this is the exception and not the rule at the chamber concerts. The orchestral concerts, however, are in a different category. They were established for the avowed purpose of giving American composers a hear-ing, and they have done a world of good in encourag-ing young native writers. The cultivation of fraternal relations with the English society of professional musicians has also led to the exchange of compositions to be performed at the respective meetings of the associations, and this cannot fail to be of service to the composers of the two countries. The concerts, nevertheless, embarrass the meetings by reason of their consideration by President Heath in his annual address yesterday. He was unwilling that they should be abandoned and suggested that an effort be made to secure a fund, the interest from which should be devoted solution of the trouble, but it will be difficult to put it is practice. The establishment of such a fund we tability to the association, and probably lead to a gradual change in its character-make it in time : body like the society of German composers of which Liszt used to be the leading spirit. I am inclined to think that on the whole this would

be a beneficial change. Music publishers both in America and England have begun to look with friendly eyes on the music of American composers, and the public would soon quit exacting that compositions shall bear a foreign label if the best writing in the arger forms produced in this country could be heard under favorable circumstances. Let the National Association find means for giving the best American compositions adequate performances, and it will have a mission entirely worthy of it, and be able to leave the duty of advancing musical pedagogy in all it branches to the American College of Musicians, which knows how to put its theories into practice.

There was the usual quota of time devoted to essays on teaching reforms to-day, but the larger share o interest centred on the concerts of the afternoon an The exceptional value of the afternoon con cert, already referred to, came from the duets for two planefortes, played by Henry G. Andres and Armin W Doerner, of Cincinnati. These gentlemen have excellent local reputations, but they are comparatively unknown in the East, and would probably not attract much attention as it is, if they were to appear separ ately. But for several years they have been studying ensemble playing, and the result is that their per formances have a beauty quite unusual in music of the

In one essential their playing surpasses that with which Joseffy and Rosenthal amazed New-York and Brooklyn a few weeks ago. It wants the precision crispness, lightness and brilliancy that marked the wor of the eminent rivals, but in the higher quality of nity of thought and harmony of purpose, in adjustment of individual characteristics and the uns selfish subordination of everything to the exposition of the musical contents of the composition, it is superior. They played Hollaender's Theme and Varial tions, Op., 15, a Rondo of Mozart's arranged by Grieg, a gypsy polka arranged by Liszt, and rearranged by themselves, Schumann's Andante and Variations, Raif's Gavotte and Musette, op. 200, and the Tarantelle, op. 6, by Saint Saeus, which Mr. Thomas popul larized in the transcription for flute, clarionet and

telle, op. 6, by Saint Saeus, which Mr. Thomas popularized in the transcription for flute, clarionet and orchestra.

The first orchestral concert took place in the evening and was opened with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The chorus numbered about 300, and the band was composed of local musicians with a concluding the money of local musicians with a concluding the money of local musicians with a concluding the money of the local musicians with a concluding the money of the local musicians with a concluding the money of the local musicians with a concluding the money of the local musicians and settle, this was not to be expected. The solos were sauge by Mrs. Marle Nassau, of Philadelphia, Miss Josephine Le Clair, of New-York, and Leonard Anty, of Philadelphia. Miss Le Clair, also sang an air from Saint Saeus's "Samson and Deliläh" tastefully and well. Miss Neally Stevens played Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia and then came the novelties of the evening. These were two compositions, one supposed to represent America, and one performed as a special contribution from a member of the National Society of Professional Musicians, of England. Unhappily both of these works were German products. The first was a concept for violin composed and played by Gustav Hille, now a Philadelphian, but not much more than a year ago a resident of Berlin. The second was a symphonic prelude to "Manfred" for orchestra, by Ferdinand Praeger, who though he lived for years in London and aided in fighting Wagner's battle there, was a German.

A third composition also classified as an American work was on the programme but was not played. All that was native in it, however, was the orcnestration by Thomas Tapper, jr., of Boston, the music being Schumann's Enudes Symphoniques. The wisdom of including this transcription in the national scheme might fairly be questioned even if the work had turned out to be one of exceptional merit. It was only a study in orchestration and it is the creative camplified at these concerts, not their mere technical pro

The violin concerto of Mr. Hille was a delightful

The violin concerto of Mr. Hille was a delightful surprise. It is a beautiful and effective composition, splendidly adapted to its purpose, graceful and fluent in thought, and equalty pleasing to the professor and the layman. I have heard few modern concerns that made a more unqualifiedly agreeable impression. Its composer was five years a pupil of Joachim, and within a few weeks has sent a second concerto beside several other compositions to Breitkopf and Haertel, the Leipsic publishers.

The animal election of officers took place to-day, and resulted in the choice of Albert R. Parsons for president, as was anticipated in a dispatch in Wednesday's Tribune. H. S. Perkins, of Chicago, was reciected secretary. W. H. Dana, of Warren, Ohio, treasurer; J. H. Hahn, of Detroit, A. A. Stanley, of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Pease, of Ypsilanti, executive committee: Calixa Lavallee, of Roston; Wilson G. smith, of Cleveland, and Dr. F. Siegfeld, of Chicago, programme committee; Arthur Foots, of Boston, A. M. Foerster, of Pitaburg, and August Hyllestel, of Chicago, examining committee for new compositions, in accordance with President Heath's suggestion, an effort will be made to raise a concert fund of \$200,000, the it is likely that the possible relations of planeforte makers to the fund will be the subject of discussion to morrow.

ADORNING THE CONNECTICUT LANDSCAPE. From The Hartford Courant.

It would add a good deal to the pleturesque in our State, and be also of historic interest, if the railroads were compelled to put up a large red cross wherever they killed a brakeman, or slaughtered a wayfarer at

COURTESY FORBIDS BEING EXPLICIT. From The Albany Express.

The weak spot in the mind of the Chicagoan is in-ability to understand why the whole earth should not be glad to join Chicago.

MILLET'S COMPATRIOTS. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

It would have been a proper vengeance upon the French if they had had to lose Millet's "Angelus," and if it had come to rejoin the many other master-pleees from the same hand which are owned in this country. It was only after foreign praise had raised the modest painter a little from his obscrity that the French began to be proud of Millet, and the picture dealers to give him sums which they pretended to think magnificent, but which were trivial indeed when compared to the huge amounts which his pctures brought after his death.

TIME ONE WAS APPOINTED, ANYHOW. From The Indianapolis Journal.

Some people think there is politics in Messrs. Plats and Alger's proposed trip to Alaska. Perhaps one of them wants to be keeper of the great scal of the United States. A CHANGE OF TUNE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"The New-York Times," referring to the resolution adopted by the Ohio Republicans, indorsing the appointment of Patrick Egan for a foreign mission, calls it "a bid for the dynamite vote." Nothing was too good for an Irish-American while the Irish, in a body, voted the Democratic ticket; but now that the more intelligent of them vote the Republican ticket, they are all dynamiters.